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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1914.

"Never too old to learn," is the motto
of the teacher.

Huerta seems to have a velvet hand
in an iron glove.

We will just have to set a trap for
that ground hog next year.

If a fellow comes along and wants to
borrow your umbrella just tell him it's
Lent.

One of our neighbors boasts that his
baby has learned to walk before it has
learned to walk.

"It is more blessed to give than to
receive." Let's pitch in and give Huerta
and Villa something.

It might help the British political situation
if Mr. Carnegie would build a
few libraries in Ulster.

And have you noticed that as a short-
winded conversationalist Col. Goethals
is not far behind John Lind?

There is one consolation about the
coming fashion in women's dress. It
is bound to be an improvement.

It does seem that some of our statesmen
do their level best to get the country
into entangling foreign alliances.

Wonder what President Wilson
thinks of the thirteenth child being
born to a Kentucky family on Friday,
February 13.

The thief who stole twelve chickens
in Delaware and dropped \$50 in the
coop ought to realize now that honesty
is the best policy.

We will be much surprised if the
Chicago primaries are not held in the
spring hereafter, so the women may
show their new hats.

A play entitled, "Should a Woman
Tell?" is exciting London. The answer
is easy, but the real problem is,
"Will a woman tell?"

Senator Lea, of Tennessee, has been
absent from the Senate for some days
on account of an attack of mumps. The
States ought to quit sending boys to
the Senate.

It is about time for Japan to remind
us that we have ignored her last re-
minder of the fact that we have ignored
her inquiry as to what we are going to
do about the California matter.

Strong arms and night sticks will
soon find work in New York. An army
of two or three hundred "I Won't
Workers" are invading the churches
there and insisting on being fed and
sheltered. Shoveling snow, of which
there is plenty in the metropolis just
now, is pronounced by the leaders to
be too menial an occupation for their
followers, whom they advise to take
what they want and not beg for it.
Cannot Col. Goethals see his way clear
to accept that New York police com-
missionership, if only for a few days?

Highest praise is due the members
of the Senate subcommittee in charge
of District appropriations, who made a
personal visit to the jail, workhouse
and hospital yesterday to discover what
is necessary to improve them. They
pronounced conditions in the hospital
building as disgraceful, and it is safe to
predict that a speedy remedy will be
provided. It would be a fortunate
thing for the city if more legislators
and officials would evince similar in-
terest in its institutions, instead of
spending their time in an altruistic
study of Utopian legislative schemes.

While the patience of President Wilson
and Secretary Bryan with regard to
outrages in Mexico is admirable, it is
impossible to discern anything like
progress in the semi-official announce-
ment that their warnings against murder
and robbery are to be made more
emphatic. The United States is still in
the position of being ignored by both
Huerta and his enemies. England is
proceeding with great deliberation, but
inevitably a way must soon be found for
her to fix responsibility for the murder
of Benton. Time is not permitted to
efface the record of such crimes
against subjects of Great Britain.

District Winning Friends.

Representative Warren Worth Bailey,
whose interview appears on another
page, proves what The Herald has con-
stantly contended—that a member of
Congress has only to study the affairs
of the National Capital, its welfare and
needs, to become its friend and to ally
himself with those who oppose unjust
and injurious legislation affecting it.
Mr. Bailey is serving his first term
in the House. Naturally he has had
but little time until recently, when the
issues became acute, to devote to Dis-
trict affairs, but a little investigation has
convinced him of the pernicious char-
acter of the Johnson-Prouty amend-
ment and he will give valuable assist-
ance in the effort to accomplish its
defeat.

There are scores of men in the House
like Mr. Bailey, whose support can be
secured by the people of Washington
if they will only present the facts to
them. The fight of the people of Wash-
ington and The Washington Herald for
their rights is making splendid
progress in this direction, but it must
be kept up persistently until District
day, next Monday, if the Johnson-
Prouty amendment is to be beaten on
the floor of the House. Appeals from
the people are pouring in on members
and if the effort is vigorous and con-
centrated during the next few days
there will be a great awakening on
Capitol Hill and the hitherto undis-
puted sway of the Ben Johnson clique
will be ended.

While it is vitally necessary to crush
the Johnson-Prouty amendment, the
importance of a slight amendment to
the George bill, if it is to be enacted,
must not be overlooked. The bill
should be amended so that, instead of
providing for a fluctuating tax rate
large enough to provide for a vague
and indefinite share of the expenses of
maintaining the Nation's Capital, which
the District is to bear, it shall specify
that the tax rate must be adjusted to
provide revenue to meet the District's
one-half share of such expense. That
is the law now and until that law is
changed, after careful study and delib-
erate action, no new legislation
should be enacted which might result
in future complications because it fails
to reaffirm and specify just exactly
what the District's share is.

Probably Mr. George, himself, would
make no objection to such an amend-
ment.

"The Little Country Theater."

The histrionic instinct is universal.
Not an individual of the human race,
perhaps few, if any, of the so-called
lower animals, exists without a desire
to act a part, to play at being some-
body or something else. As civilization
is developed in fineness, the in-
stinct, at once cultivated and restrained
by the amenities of society, becomes a
gentle talent with convenient facilities
at hand for the discharge of its crea-
tions. The professional stage, supple-
mented by the boards trodden by amate-
urs, affords a proper place for the
application of the talent to practicable
purposes of amusement and compensa-
tion; the drawing-room giving space
to those recitationists and declaimers
in whose ebullitions perhaps the parties
of the first part have the largest enjoy-
ment.

Washington is well equipped for the
fulfillment of this instinct, and its peo-
ple are replete with the talent. Amate-
ur performers, through their clubs,
have provided themselves with ample
stages for the presentation of plays,
sometimes their own, with whatever
merits are native to the performers.
The theaters where professional artists
exhibit themselves are ample. The
city has a fine training for the amate-
urs, a splendid patronage for the profes-
sionals.

It is interesting to note that the same
recognition of the value and pleasure
of the stage is extending throughout
the country in a healthful way of
which the "little country theater,"
founded at the North Dakota Agri-
cultural College is an example sure to
attract national interest.

The object of the Little Country
Theater is to produce such plays as
can be easily staged in a country school,
the basement of a country church, in
the sitting-room of a farm house, in
the village hall, or any place where
country people assemble for social bet-
terment. The character of the pro-
ductions will be varied. Emphasis will
be laid on the one-act play and scenes
taken from dramas depicting the life
of various foreign people. One-act
plays are not only easier staged, but
they also afford country people a bet-
ter opportunity to write original pro-
ductions. Many problems in their so-
cial life can be more effectively ex-
pressed in a thirty or forty minute
play than by a two or two and a half
hour treatment. Other forms of enter-
tainment can also be introduced along
with the one-act play.

The scenes and plays taken from the
best European and American play-
wrights, especially those depicting the
different modes of life, will be tried
out in the Little Country Theater, and
if found suitable will be recommended
to those localities made up for the
most part of foreigners. Nationality
programs in which foreign students at
the institution and representatives from
various foreign communities in the
State participate will be featured
monthly. In this and many other ways
the Little Country Theater will serve
as a sociological experiment station. It

Statesmen, Real and Near.

By FRED C. KELLY.
It is doubtful if another new con-
gress ever hit on so delectable a method
for studying law as that adopted some
years ago by Denver St. Church, now a
Representative from California.
Church had decided to be a lawyer
nearly all his life, but by the time he was
through regular college work, he was so
sick and tired of stuffy classrooms that
he decided to take up law of his own
volition. He had a very good reason for
anything else that would keep him out of
college any longer. The thought of
reading law in an office—some dingy old
office with a musty odor, like the inside
of a shoe, and a clock that ticked
that was equally disagreeable.
So instead of studying law, Church
married. He also began to operate a
little dairy farm.

But instead of that he began to
yearn to practice law and spellbind juries
for a living.
One balmy May day he put eight or
nine large law books and a lot of other
things in a spring wagon and beckoned to
his wife.
"Come on," said Church, breezily,
"we are going to law school."
His wife, naturally, began to ask him
a great many questions.
"It's all arranged," said Church; "I've
got a man to look after the dairy for a
few hours while we're at law school.
Come on."
"But what about the baby?"
"We'll take the baby to law school,"
said Church.

After he had made a few more ex-
planations, they all got into the little
wagon and set out to the law school.
Church had picked.
It was a little building near a pretty
little purring trout stream off in the
woods ten or twelve miles from the near-
est habitation.
Church rigged up a little lean-to which
served as their sleeping apartment, din-
ing room, and nursery. He used a
grassy plot under a nearby tree for his
"study."

Every morning he got up bright and
early and studied two or three hours,
after which his wife would "quiz" him
on his lessons. He did not mind the
difference between a tort and a hereditament
and various other grave essentials of the
law.
After that he usually went fishing and
hunting to provide food. They always
had plenty of rainbow trout and venison
on hand and really fared mightily well
considering that he was merely working
his way through law school.

When the mountain air got too cold,
Church went back to town and his dairy,
but he returned to his outdoor law
school the following spring for another
year. At the close of the second term
he was able to go back to civilization,
incurate himself in store clothes, and
pass the bar examinations.

Besides his legal education, Church
had also acquired rugged health for him-
self and his family.
Ever since then Church has never
failed to return to the wilderness scene
of his legal education, like a dutiful
alumnus of the woodland solitudes.

Today he owns a summer home and a
20-acre ranch there in the mountains
where he pitched his tent to study law.

When Representative Simon D. Fess,
of Ohio, was up in New York City a while
ago making a speech at his banquet
he fell in with Hamilton Holt, editor of a
New York magazine.

Holt readily said that Fess was a man
of unusual scholarship and sapience,
and article or two for his magazine at
the usual rates.

"Well, I can't promise," replied Fess.
"A Congressman's life is a rather busy
one. On the morning of the resump-
tion of specie payment he sent word to
the general at his office in Pemberton
square, that the subtreasury was open
and that there wasn't any line and there
was only to be seen the flag when the
door was open a scrubwoman washing
the floor. To this communication Gen.
Butler made no reply, but he undoubtedly
had a great deal of fun out of the
matter."

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New York Hotel Arrivals.

New York, March 3.—Washingtonians
arrived and registered here today as fol-
lows:

Mr. J. B. Breakey. Mr. C. R. Spencer.
Mr. W. A. Wilson. Mr. A. Wallenstein.
Mr. H. H. Cameron. Mr. J. H. Roberts.
Mr. W. C. Conner. Mr. W. H. Ashley.
Mr. A. L. Irvine. Mr. L. Moore.
Mr. A. A. Irvine. Mr. Martha Washington.
Mr. J. H. Cameron. Mr. A. Barton.
Mr. H. L. Handy. Mr. K. T. Bingham.
Mr. C. E. Joslyn. Mr. L. Turner.
Mr. J. Williams. Mr. J. P. Turner.

Mr. J. P. Turner. Mr. R. M. Plomery, Jr.
Mr. R. Cameron. Mr. O. Scott.
Mr. J. H. Hirschberg. Mr. D. S. Griffin.
Mr. E. L. Etchison. Mr. V. Hermandy.
Mr. C. C. Jetter. Mr. A. J. Lynch.
Mr. S. Dennis. Mr. G. M. Mills.
Mr. G. M. Mills. Mr. J. M. Lynch.

Arrivals from Baltimore were Mr. and
Mrs. C. A. Alworth, Hermitage; L. W.
Hilke, Earlington; M. E. Browne, Herald
square; M. Bronstein, Broadway Central;
O. Custer, Cumberland; E. D. Dorsey,
Cumberland; Agnes Elliott, Pierpont;
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Van Courtland;
H. A. Hoffman, Albert; Mr. and Mrs.
H. E. Hunt, Arlington; Mrs. James King
Edward, J. Russell, Herald square;
J. Schneider, Albert; M. Seide, Albert;
F. W. Simon, Wallack; H. Steiner, Grand;
R. Von Briesen, Park Avenue; J. S.
Whelan, Belmont; J. C. Avery, Wood-
ward; J. Brownstein, Broadway Central;
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown, Gerard; M.
B. Cloney, Latham; Mr. and Mrs. A. E.
De Revere, Marcellus; J. W. Dressel,
Navarre; Miss A. Elliott, Pierpont; Mr.
and Mrs. C. W. Francis, Grand; A. Hoff-
mann, York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Holder, Jr.,
Marlborough-Blenheim; Mr. and Mrs. B.
Jarnel, Marlborough-Blenheim; W. F.
Jones, New York; J. C. Kennedy, Ken-
nedy; Navarre; L. Moore, York; Mr. and
Mrs. J. E. Stiff, Albert; F. G. Thatcher,
Navarre; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson,
York; R. Westbrook, Gerard; J. M. Will-
ard, Latham.

Steel Motors Protect Cash.

French bankers, aroused by many re-
cent robberies, have adopted steel-clad
motors for conveying bullion, currency,
and other valuables through the streets
of Paris, as well as distributing money
to outlying banks. The automobiles are
constructed with an all-steel body, en-
tirely enclosed, except in front. Admit-
tance to the interior is from the front of
the vehicle, where an armed guard sits
beside the driver.—Popular Mechanics.

Opening for Baseball Securities.

An offer of \$700,000 for the control of
the Chicago Cubs adds fresh dignity to
the national game. Smaller sums of
money have figured in the organization
of great trusts. So far the stock ex-
change has taken only a sporting inter-
est in baseball. How does it happen that
no high finance has taken hold of the
game and worked out a scheme for sell-
ing baseball securities in Wall Street?
New York World.

The Peruvian mining industry is still
in its infancy. Its backwardness is
largely due to the lack of transportation
facilities and to the necessarily expensive
freight rates.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

Gen. Butler's Joke About Specie
Payments.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.
LATE IN FEBRUARY, 1871, I spent
several hours with Gen. Benjamin
Butler, who was then in New
York on his way to Washington.
The general was in the best of humor.
He had been elected a member of the Con-
gress which was to serve in the first two
years of President's Hayes' administration.
He was going to enter that body
without any party obligations
to embarrass him. He had a handful
of bricks which would be available for him
in case of an official warfare, for, ma-
turingly speaking, he expected to
hurt them one after another at the heads
of would-be statesmen who were con-
sidered in all kinds of moments for
political and legislative reform.

Suddenly the general became serious,
and, after having produced a cigar so
that he might indulge in his favorite
pastime of a cigar, he said to me:
"There is one thing I am going to
watch very closely. The government is
going to make an effort to resume specie
payments on January 1, 1871. I am cur-
rently to know how the government is going
to do it, and where the gold and silver
are coming from. I am going to ad-
vocate payment of government obligations
in paper, behind which stand the credit
of the government and the American people."

I was reminded of this remark some
years later by a conversation which I
had with the late Charles Levi Wood-
bury, of Boston, formerly Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court of Hawaii and later
the nomination of James M. Un-
derwood to be postmaster at Farmer-
ville, La.

The House Interstate Commerce Com-
mittee heard from Alfred P. Thom, gen-
eral counsel for the Southern Railway, an
appeal for exclusive Federal control of
the regulation and issuance of stocks
and bonds by railroads.

W. L. West, appointed Senator from
Georgia to succeed the late Senator
Burr, who is coming tomorrow. His cre-
dentials will be presented by Senator
Hoke Smith, who will ask immediate
consideration of them. Mr. West may be
sworn in the day he arrives.

By a vote of 32 to 25 the Senate con-
firmed the nomination of Joseph Swindle-
hurst to be postmaster at Livingston.
Mont. Swindlehurst was a candidate
for the nomination of James M. Un-
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Representative Dillon introduced a bill
relieving from further payment on their
homesteads the settlers on Indian reser-
vation land in the Northwest who under-
took to pay from \$1.00 to \$5.00 an acre
some years ago, and granting an addi-
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TWO EDITORS IN TROUBLE.

Noted Men to Protest Against In-
dictment for Libeling the A. P.

A mass meeting to protest against the
indictment of Max Eastman and Art
Young for criminal libel is to be held
Thursday evening at Cooper Union.
Mr. Eastman, formerly professor of
philosophy at Columbia University, and
Mr. Young, an artist, who are editors of
a satirical magazine, are said to be re-
sponsible for an article and a picture ap-
pearing in the July issue of the Masses,
representing the Associated Press as
"poisoning the news." The portrait of
Frank B. Noyes, vice president of the
Associated Press, is said to have ap-
peared in the cartoon. The editors are
liable to a sentence of two years in
prison.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Bolivar will act
as chairman of the meeting, and the
speakers will be Amos Pinchot, William
English Walling, Lincoln Steffens, Char-
lotte Perkins Gilman, John Hay, John
Holmes, and Joe Cannon, of the Western
Federation of Miners.
"I don't care about my friends, Mr.
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